DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 468 353 HE 035 206

TITLE	White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
INSTITUTION	Department of Education, Washington, DC.
PUB DATE	2002-08-00
NOTE	17p.
AVAILABLE FROM	ED Pubs, P.O. Box 1398, Jessup, MD 20794-1398. Tel: 877-433-7827 (Toll Free); Fax: 301-470-1244; e-mail: edpubs@inet.ed.gov; Web site: http://www.ed.gov/pubs/ed/pubs.html. For full text: http://www.ed.gov/inits/commissionsboards/ whhbcu.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Black Colleges; Educational Finance; *Federal Aid; Financial Support; Higher Education; *Partnerships in Education; *School Role
IDENTIFIERS	*White House Initiative on HBCUs

ABSTRACT

This document outlines the partnership that exists between the federal government and the 105 historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) in the United States. These institutions are credited with fostering the continuation of the growth of this nation and of assuring that no child is left behind. HBCUs have a century-long tradition of responding to the thirst for knowledge of young adults and or preparing them to succeed in the workplace. The White House Initiative on HBCUs is committed to honoring this legacy by helping schools expand opportunities. On February 12, 2002, President George W. Bush signed an executive order establishing a federal program to advance equal opportunity in higher education and to make a structured effort to help HBCUs to access federally funded programs. This Initiative builds on programs first established in 1980. This document describes the scope of HBCUs, lists the 105 institutions, and lists federal agencies supporting HBCUs. (SLD)

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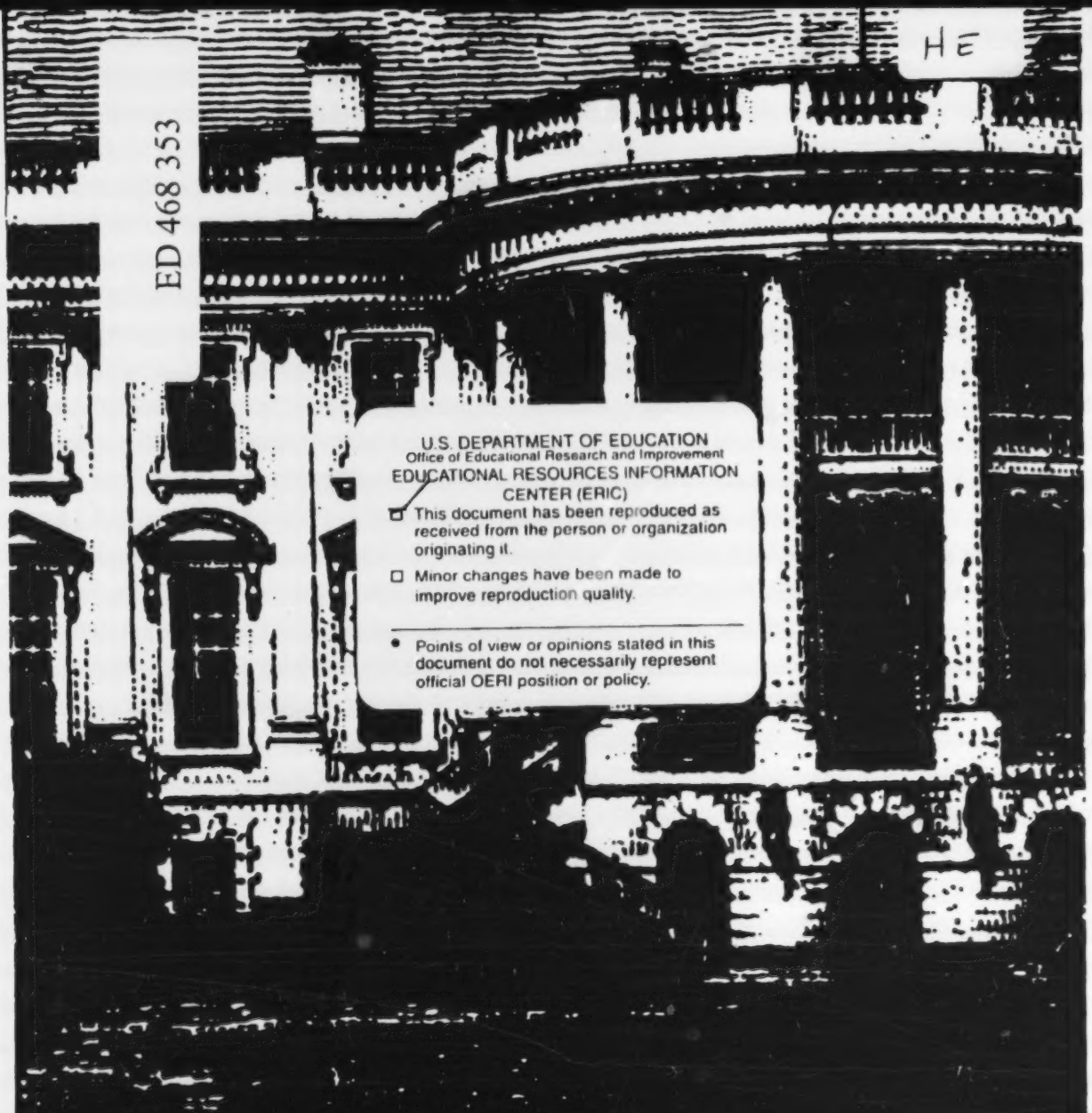

White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities

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Our nation's historically black colleges and universities have opened the door to knowledge when other doors were barred. And today they offer exciting opportunities to young people to contribute to their country.

George W. Bush
President

U.S. Department of Education
Rod Paige
Secretary

White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities
Leonard H.O. Spearman
Executive Director

August 2002

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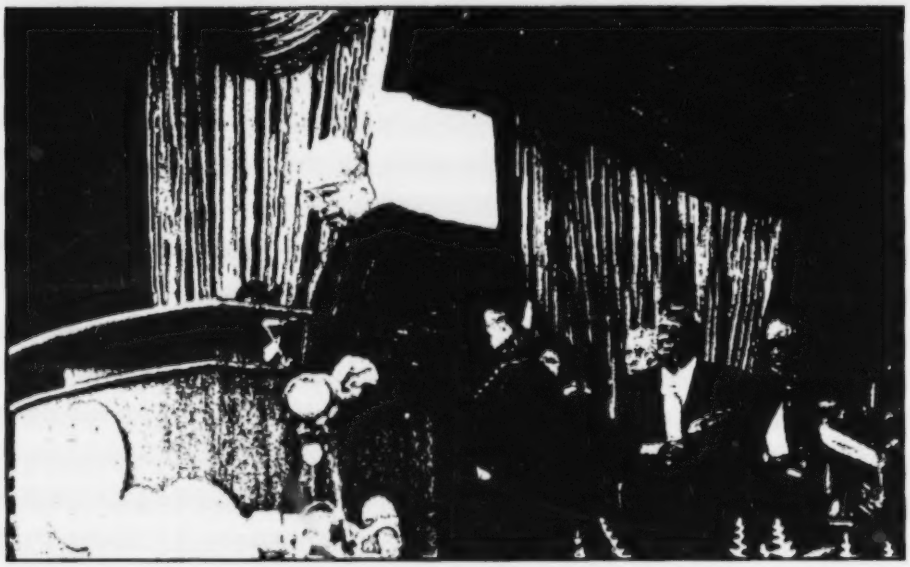

As an HBCU graduate, I know the importance of your schools and the programs you offer in our communities. More than ever, education is a national priority, and the Department of Education will make our education system a source of national pride. The historic *No Child Left Behind* law signed by President George W. Bush is based on the principle that all children, whatever their circumstances, deserve a chance to learn and to succeed. This reform legislation has exciting implications for America's colleges and universities. We can improve the achievement of students and better prepare them to pursue higher education by building a system that educates all children well. The HBCU community can play a key role by holding the highest expectations for its students. I look forward to working with you to meet the challenge of enabling every student in America to be educated to his or her potential.

Rod Paige
U.S. Secretary of Education

This document outlines the partnership that exists between the federal government and America's 105 historically black colleges and universities. The 105 HBCUs are credited with fostering the continuation of the growth of this nation and of assuring that no child is left behind. HBCUs have a century-long tradition of responding to the thirst for knowledge of our young people and of preparing them to succeed in America's workforce. The White House Initiative on HBCUs is committed to honoring this legacy by helping our schools to expand opportunities.

Leonard H.O. Spearman
Executive Director
White House Initiative on
Historically Black Colleges and Universities

The White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities: An Historical Perspective

On February 12, 2002, President George W. Bush signed Executive Order 13256 establishing a federal program "... to advance equal opportunity in higher education, to strengthen the capacity of historically Black colleges and universities to provide the highest quality education, and to increase opportunities for these institutions to participate in and benefit from Federal programs."[1] This program is designed to provide a structured effort to help historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) to access federally funded programs.

President Jimmy Carter signed Executive Order 12232 in 1980, first establishing such a federal program. Executive Order 12320 was signed by President Ronald Reagan in 1981, and President George H.W. Bush issued Executive Order 12677 in 1989, establishing a Presidential Advisory Board on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. President Bill Clinton signed Executive Order 12876 in 1993.

President George W. Bush's Executive Order 13256 requires:

1. Federal executive departments and agencies to establish annual goals and plans for entering into appropriate grants, contracts or cooperative agreements with HBCUs;

2. The appointment of a senior level executive by each agency head to serve as a liaison in implementing Executive Order 13256; and

3. The WHI/HBCU Board of Advisors to develop a Private Sector Strategy to assist HBCUs in increasing and enhancing private-sector partnerships to support overall financial stability and academic program development.

The White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities

The White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities is a vehicle to ensure that historically black colleges and universities are model institutions of teaching, learning, research and service, effectively educating diverse populations of the nation and of the world. The initiative seeks to strengthen the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to provide excellence in education.

The mission of the WHI/HBCUs is to:

1. Serve as a dedicated and as an effective advocate for historically black colleges and universities in the public and private sectors;

2. Ensure that the HBCU perspective is incorporated in all policy-making decisions affecting institutions of higher learning;

3. Identify HBCUs' contributions to American society and enhance opportunities to attract funding from the federal and private sectors;

4. Strengthen the communications linkages between HBCUs and federal agencies, thereby increasing the number of contractual relationships;

5. Enhance current institutional capacities of HBCUs in competing for federal dollars through effective technical assistance and information flow;

6. Encourage collaborations and partnerships among HBCUs and other organizations to increase the leverage of federal and private dollars; and

7. Seek greater alignment between the goals and objectives of federal agencies and those of HBCUs.

Scope of the Nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities

The historically black colleges and universities are a source of accomplishment and great pride for the black community as well as the entire nation. The Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, defines an HBCU as: "...any historically black college or university that was established prior to 1964, whose principal mission was, and is, the education of black Americans, and that is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association determined by the Secretary [of Education] to be a reliable authority as to the quality of training offered or is, according to such an agency or association, making reasonable progress toward accreditation."[2]

The majority of the 105 HBCUs are located in the Southeastern states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. They include 40 public four-year, 11 public two-year, 49 private four-year and 5 private two-year institutions. Most are more than 100 years old, with Cheyney University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1837, being the oldest of these institutions.

HBCUs offer all students, regardless of race, an opportunity to develop their skills and talents. These institutions train young people who go on to serve domestically and internationally in the professions and in the public and private sectors.

HBCUs enrolled 14 percent of all black students in higher education in fall 1999, although they constituted only 2 percent of America's 4,182 institutions of higher education. In the 1999-2000 school year, these institutions matriculated 22 percent of all black students enrolled in four-year colleges, awarded master's degrees and first-professional degrees to about one in seven black men and women, and awarded 24 percent of all baccalaureate degrees earned by African Americans nationwide.[3]

The historically black institutions of higher education are a national resource to be treasured, nurtured and developed.

The President's Board of Advisors on HBCUs

The 25-member President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities 1) advises the president and the secretary of Education on strengthening HBCUs; 2) issues an annual report to the president on HBCU participation in federal programs; 3) advises the secretary of Education on increasing the federal role in strengthening HBCUs; and 4) advises the president on how to increase the private-sector role in strengthening the financial stability of these institutions and in enhancing academic programs offered at HBCUs.

The board's recommendations to the secretary emphasize ways to support HBCUs' long-term development plans. It also makes recommendations on sources of alternative faculty talent for these institutions, particularly in the science and technology disciplines.

Federal Agencies

Thirty federal agencies participate under Executive Order 13256. These agencies enter into appropriate grants, contracts or cooperative agreements and other arrangements with HBCUs to increase their ability to participate in federally sponsored programs.

Private-Sector Involvement

In addition to active public involvement, the executive order encourages initiatives by the private sector to strengthen HBCUs. The goal of private-sector involvement is to enhance the career prospects of HBCU graduates and to increase the number of those graduates with degrees in science and technology.

White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Listing of the 105 Four- and Two-Year Public and Private Institutions

FOUR-YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (40)	STATE
Alabama A&M University	Alabama
Alabama State University	Alabama
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	Arkansas
University of the District of Columbia	District of Columbia
Delaware State University	Delaware
Florida A&M University	Florida
Albany State University	Georgia
Fort Valley State University	Georgia
Savannah State University	Georgia
Kentucky State University	Kentucky
Grambling State University	Louisiana
Southern University A&M College	Louisiana
Southern University at New Orleans	Louisiana
Bowie State University	Maryland
Coppin State College	Maryland
Morgan State University	Maryland
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	Maryland
Alcorn State University	Mississippi
Jackson State University	Mississippi
Mississippi Valley State University	Mississippi
Harris-Stowe State College	Missouri
Lincoln University	Missouri
Elizabeth City State University	North Carolina
Fayetteville State University	North Carolina
North Carolina A&T State University	North Carolina
North Carolina Central University	North Carolina
Winston-Salem State University	North Carolina
Central State University	Ohio
Langston University	Oklahoma
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
Lincoln University	Pennsylvania
South Carolina State University	South Carolina
Tennessee State University	Tennessee
Prairie View A&M University	Texas
Texas Southern University	Texas
Norfolk State University	Virginia
Virginia State University	Virginia
Bluefield State College	West Virginia

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FOUR-YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (Cont.)	STATE
West Virginia State University	West Virginia
University of the Virgin Islands	U.S. Virgin Islands

FOUR-YEAR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (49)	STATE
Miles College	Alabama
Oakwood College	Alabama
Selma University	Alabama
Stillman College	Alabama
Talladega College	Alabama
Tuskegee University	Alabama
Arkansas Baptist College	Arkansas
Philander Smith College	Arkansas
Howard University	District of Columbia
Bethune-Cookman College	Florida
Edward Waters College	Florida
Florida Memorial College	Florida
Clark Atlanta University	Georgia
Interdenominational Theological Center	Georgia
Morehouse College	Georgia
Morehouse School of Medicine	Georgia
Morris Brown College	Georgia
Paine College	Georgia
Spelman College	Georgia
Dillard University	Louisiana
Xavier University	Louisiana
Rust College	Mississippi
Tougaloo College	Mississippi
Barber-Scotia College	North Carolina
Bennett College	North Carolina
Johnson C. Smith University	North Carolina
Livingstone College	North Carolina
Shaw University	North Carolina
St. Augustine's College	North Carolina
Wilberforce University	Ohio
Allen University	South Carolina
Benedict College	South Carolina
Claflin College	South Carolina
Morris College	South Carolina
Voorhees College	South Carolina
Fisk University	Tennessee
Knoxville College	Tennessee
Lane College	Tennessee
Lemoyne-Owen College	Tennessee

FOUR-YEAR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (Cont.)	STATE
Meharry Medical College	Tennessee
Huston-Tillotson College	Texas
Jarvis Christian College	Texas
Paul Quinn College	Texas
Southwestern Christian College	Texas
Texas College	Texas
Wiley College	Texas
Hampton University	Virginia
Saint Paul's College	Virginia
Virginia Union University	Virginia

TWO-YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (11)	
Bishop State Community College	Alabama
Fredd State Technical College	Alabama
Gadsden State Community College, Valley Street	Alabama
J.F. Drake State Technical College	Alabama
Lawson State Community College	Alabama
Trenholm State Technical College	Alabama
Southern University at Shreveport	Louisiana
Coahoma Community College	Mississippi
Hinds Community College, Utica	Mississippi
Denmark Technical College	South Carolina
St. Philip's College	Texas

TWO-YEAR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (5)	
Concordia College	Alabama
Shorter College	Arkansas
Lewis College of Business	Michigan
Mary Holmes College	Mississippi
Clinton Junior College	South Carolina

Federal Agencies Supporting HBCUs Under Executive Order 13256

U.S. Departments of:
- Agriculture
- Commerce
- Defense
- Education
- Energy
- Health and Human Services
- Housing and Urban Development
- Interior
- Justice
- Labor
- State
- Transportation
- Treasury
- Veterans Affairs

Agency for International Development
Appalachian Regional Commission
Central Intelligence Agency
Corporation for National Service
Environmental Protection Agency
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Credit Union Administration
National Endowment for the Arts
National Endowment for the Humanities
National Science Foundation
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Personnel Management
Small Business Administration
Social Security Administration
United States Information Agency

For further information, please contact:

U.S. Department of Education
The White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities
1990 K Street, N.W.
8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20006-5120
Telephone: 202/502-7900
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Notes

[1] Executive Order 13256, *Federal Register*, Vol. 67, No. 31, Thursday, February 14, 2002.

[2] 20 USC 1061 (2), Title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

[3] Compiled from the *Digest of Education Statistics 2001*, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, D.C.

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The White House Initiative on
Historically Black Colleges and Universities

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